

BUDGET FOR 1959-60—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—*Contd.*

Demand No. 2.—Land Revenue.

7 Land Revenue.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Mysore, I beg to move:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,19,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1960, in respect of ‘Land Revenue’.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,19,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1960, in respect of ‘Land Revenue’.”

Demand No. 3.—State Excise

8. State Excise Duties.

Sri N. RACHIAH (Minister for Social Welfare, Prohibition and Excise).—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Mysore, I beg to move:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,54,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1960, in respect of ‘State Excise Duties’.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,54,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1960, in respect of ‘State Excise Duties’.”

Demand No. 24.—Rural Development.

40-A. Rural Development.

♣Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Law, Labour and Local Self-Government).—Sir, on the recommendation of

the Governor of Mysore, I beg to move:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,32,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1960, in respect of ‘Rural Development’.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,32,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1960, in respect of ‘Rural Development’.”

*Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—Sir, at the very outset, I should like to state one thing. I heard the Hon’ble.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—That you cannot help.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am going to say only one thing.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When the Minister makes a statement, it is not proper that it should be either contradicted or anything said against it. That is not done anywhere.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am not going to contradict because I am not in possession of facts. I heartily disapprove of any Minister going outside during the Budget Session. During the Budget Session when things are being discussed, we on this side of the House disapprove any Hon’ble Minister—whether for election purposes, no Minister is going to say—going outside the headquarters.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In this respect, there is no question of any side of the House. After all it is a well-known fact that a Minister, if he has no work inside the House, need not necessarily be confined to the House. I have made it clear that normally Ministers should be present in the House. But if they have work outside they can go out of the House. These are matters over which I have no control. I have also made it clear that when their subject is being discussed they must necessarily be

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present in the House. I am clear that no useful purpose will be served by expressing my sort of disapproval on the floor of the House.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—One clarification, Sir. When both the Houses are sitting one Minister who has got work in the Council may have to leave the hall. At that time he may be allowed.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA (Tumkur).—May I request the Leader of the House to see that copies of the statements made by the Minister for Social Welfare and the Minister for Public Works are distributed among the members?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Yes.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—I want the members of the Opposition to be fair to us. Even though two or three demands are before the House and even though some of us have no work we are here. In spite of it they are imputing motives.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have made it clear that normally the Ministers must be present. If they have urgent call outside they may not be present. But when their subject is being discussed they must necessarily be present.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Thank you, Sir, for the clarification. We will have some other occasion to discuss these matters and we will take the earliest opportunity to discuss them.

Sir, I am really very unhappy and I feel a sort of nausea to discuss a thing which we have discussed *ad nauseum* in this House. This unpleasant thing cannot happen unless the friends on the other side see the reason or light and take action right away.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—Is it the monopoly of the Opposition?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I should like to say one thing with regard to Prohibition. I feel it so strongly that it is not a matter which we have to take very lightly. Personally I have discussed this matter with the members of the Government.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us address ourselves to the demand.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am talking on "Excise". Unfortunately or fortunately many of them agree with me about the things that are going on. But they were frank enough to admit that it was only Mahatma Gandhi who would admit blunders openly.

I wish to place certain facts before this Hon'ble House so that a wrong might be righted, as I see openly, in my own district, for example,—my knowledge is mainly confined to my district. After my last speech I got a letter from Hassan District of very revealing and serious facts which I placed before the Chief Minister for whatever action he is going to take. It is not a question of morals; it is not a question of economics; it is a question which will affect the very vitals of the Government of the State. Every now and then an argument is started that under article 47 of the Constitution Government are bound to introduce Prohibition all over the State. Possibly my own impression is that article has not been fully read by the members on the other side as to where stress has to be laid. For what purpose that article has been enacted is a thing which has to be read and interpreted I believe. Article 47 says:— I am reading only from the report of the Committee appointed by the Planning Commission—Sriman Narayan Committee published in 55. Article 47 reads:

"The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour....."

stress is to be laid on the word "endeavour"

"..... to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

So that the operative portion of this article is that the health and the

nutrition of the nation is the primary duty of the State and for that purpose they have to endeavour to bring about Prohibition. I think the meaning is quite clear.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Deputy Minister for Finance).—May we not raise the standard of health and nutrition without having recourse to Prohibition?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I fully agree with the Deputy Minister for Finance, that we can raise it without having recourse to Prohibition. It is only one of the things necessary for raising the level of health and nutrition. But the only argument advanced is that unless Prohibition is introduced we will be going against the Constitution. Even the Supreme Court has held that it is only in connection with raising the level of health and nutrition that Prohibition is to be introduced and not independent of it.

Sir, we will have to eschew all these feelings when we consider such serious problems. We are said to be building up a nation, a new nation with a socialistic pattern of society and we are spending crores and crores of rupees for the First and Second Five-Year Plans. With due deference to the so-called Marxian or Sarvodaya society, Marx dreams of having a Stateless or Sarvodaya society without having police; on the other side and this side there are members who advocate this. I do not think we can visualise a society without police. It is impossible; as far as I believe at no time we have a Government without police. If you consider the state of Police at present after the introduction of prohibition, as far as I know it is replete with corruption through and through. Government may not be willing to admit. But the corruption is there rampant and we have to admit it. We know that in several districts in the State where Prohibition is introduced the mamool system has grown to such enormous proportions.....

Sri N. RACHIAH.—Will you accept Prohibition if it is not entrusted to police?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I will come to that. I know in South Kanara and North Kanara, whether the members on the opposite admit or not, it is an established industry, where the racket has gone so deep that very rich persons are making it a very important industry employing hundreds and thousands of persons. The Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Finance who is vehement knows that very near his own constituency this industry is established where hundreds of persons are employed. He knows how the accused are produced before that court as he has practiced as a lawyer. Innocent persons are made to confess before the court and they go to jail, come back and join the industry. It is going on everywhere. I have heard responsible magistrates admitting that most of the persons convicted are innocent. Really rich persons are behind the whole show.

12 NOON.

Are we going to see that this thing goes on? The Hon'ble Minister for Excise asked whether I would be agreeable to it if it is removed from the police. That is a different matter. I am not against prohibition. I am against people drinking. It is an evil practice, but you cannot stop it by enacting a law. The very report made by a Committee headed by a Secretary of the Congress gives the history of prohibition in several States and countries like U.S.A., Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the U.S.S.R. The Communist country tried this in 1935, but they abolished it later on. In none of these countries it was a success. It was a total, utter and miserable failure in these countries. And yet, our friends here say they believe in this. I say boldly that they have really no faith or belief in prohibition and yet they go on doing this. Why? I have appealed to the ruling party and the Hon'ble Minister once before if you have blundered once why should you go on blundering again and again? You can retract. There is no difficulty at all in that. Sri S. V. Ramamurti headed the Committee in Andhra. He is a very respectable gentleman and he is Adviser to the

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Planning Commission. In his report he made scathing comments on the working of prohibition in Andhra and said that it ought to be repealed. Then, Sir, Ex-Justice Neogy headed a Committee appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government and after a thorough enquiry he came to the conclusion that this was unworkable, but the Mysore Government here say that it is workable. Bangalore is a cess pool for corruption and drinking. Liquor literally flows in Bangalore. If Government have got the courage let them introduce prohibition in Bangalore first. In the whole State why do they pick up a Taluk in Hassan which is surrounded by wet areas; why do they select a district in Hyderabad Karnatak? If they have got the least faith in prohibition, why don't they introduce it in Bangalore which is right in front of their eyes and where liquor literally flows through gutters.

[SMT. K. S. NAGARATHNAMMA in the Chair.]

Sri N. RACHIAH.—We shall do it gradually.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY. We have been hearing this for quite a long time. I say you are not at all sincere and you have no faith in prohibition.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The Hon'ble Minister for Excise said that in the next budget he would declare complete prohibition throughout the State, but now he is saying that it would be introduced gradually.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—This is what it means.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—For the last 11 years, ever since the country became independent, they have been saying that they will introduce prohibition, but they have not done so till now. Every Minister who comes here trots out the same thing and it is never introduced. What is the use of this statement? They must be sincere and they must not be insincere in the statements they make. Not only they are throwing away Rs. 3 crores of revenue, but they are also spoiling the

police administration. I am very much interested in the police administration and it should be at the top notch level. The whole Government rests on the police administration, I do not blame the policeman for what he does because the salary that they are giving him is only a pittance of Rs. 30 to 40. In spite of all that we say, they are not willing to increase the pay of the police man. They expect the policeman to lead a pure life on Rs. 40. I really cannot imagine how he can do that and that is why he becomes liable to corruption because he has no other go but to allow himself to be corrupted. That is why there are organised illicit distilleries in all the villages. In one village, I am told, there are 27 illicit distilleries.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—Please let me know them.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I have handed over the letter that I got to the Chief Minister. The letter that I got from a gentleman in Hassan reveals a story which will astonish everybody. It says that the whole police administration in Hassan is totally corrupt. The same is the condition in Chickmagalur. In the beginning the police were fairly good in their work. They put up a good many cases, but what happened was that 99 per cent of the cases resulted in acquittal. As my lawyer friends on the other side know, it is very difficult to prove these cases. There is no public opinion behind prohibition.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—There is.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I beg to completely differ from you. There is absolutely no public opinion behind prohibition. Not one single individual comes forward to give evidence against any person doing illicit distillation because, if he does so, the next day he will be stabbed. My friend Sri Nagappa Alva who was the President of the District Congress Committee in my district knows that. On his advice a certain person came and gave evidence against an illicit distiller, but the very next day that person was stabbed. This is the threat given by the persons doing illicit distillation and they are very strong. So no man comes forward

to give evidence against them. The result is that the cases put up by the police end in acquittal and the police have felt frustrated. They say, what is the use of filing cases if they are only to result in acquittal. So they turned the other way and went on encouraging the people doing illicit distillation and began to take *mamu's*. Thus the so-called dry areas have become really wet areas.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—What is the policy of your party?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am concerned here with the practical policy. Let us not quarrel about party policies. I would like to ask the Government: do you want to have good government, do you have an eye on the future, do you want to have an efficient police administration or a totally corrupt police force? What is the state of affairs in Bangalore, Mangalore and other places?

Of late, certain ideas are being trotted out that they want to separate the police from prohibition. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister was pleased to say that a mobile squad consisting of certain persons would be separately kept for the purpose of detecting illicit distillation. I thought that this was an original idea, but these and other suggestions are to be found in the report of the Committee headed by Shriman Narayan. He has suggested a mobile squad and special training to be given to a few policemen for the purpose of detection. I have practised as a criminal lawyer for the last 22 years and knowing the police as I do, I know how this system will work. I would, however, like to place some of the recommendations of this Committee before the House. I suppose Hon'ble Members on the other side including the Government are wedded to certain principles of the Congress because they are always saying that they have to do these things. The first recommendation of the Committee is about the target date and it has fixed it as April 1958 for introduction of complete prohibition. Where are we now? We are in 1959 and yet we are very far away from

total prohibition? The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that they would introduce it gradually.

I will only read a few things:

"Steps to be taken on the 1st April 1956. In States which have yet made no beginning towards prohibition and in the wet areas of partial prohibition States from 1st April 1956 there should be stoppage of drinking in hotels, bars, restaurants, messes, clubs, cinemas and in parties and functions; social, religious and otherwise."

What is the difficulty in giving effect to this recommendation that we should stop the habit of drinking in hotels in Bangalore where drinking goes on throughout the 24 hours in bars, restaurants, messes and parties? Is there any difficulty? Have you got the courage to give effect to this recommendation of the Planning Commission and stop it in Bangalore?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—You wanted total prohibition, is it not?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—This is partial prohibition in a wet areas. Perhaps the Hon'ble Minister has not read this report.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—I had read that report even when I was in Parliament.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Perhaps you have forgotten. Another recommendation is:

"Steps to be taken before the target date.—During the intervening period between the 1st April 1956 and the target date, the following steps should be taken:—

(a) the number of liquor shops is both rural and urban areas should be progressively reduced;

(b) liquor should be closed for an increasing number of days in a week;

(c) a proportionate reduction should be effected in the quantity of supplies to the shops;

(d) the strength of distilled liquor produced by distilleries in India should be progressively reduced;

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(e) the closure of shops in and near specified industrial and other development project areas should be given high priority; etc.”

“Role of Government servants.—Abstinence should be made a rule of conduct for Government servants and should be incorporated as such in the Service Rules.”

Have you done that? I will add to it “Congressmen”, that is “Government servants and Congressmen.” Since you are vociferous, why don't you make a rule like that for Government servants and Congressmen? What have you done with regard to this? Have you carried out a single recommendation?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Congressmen do not drink.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—One of the Ex-M.L.A. was called up before the Court in Chikmagalur.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—I suppose Non-Congress men won't drink. If that object is satisfied, we are satisfied.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—With regard to enforcement of prohibition it is said:

“Within the Police Department, there should be a special enforcement branch for prohibition work, consisting of trained personnel. This would involve imparting a certain amount of training to police force in details connected with prohibition work.

“Mobile Squads.—Mobile squads of police be organised especially for attacking sources of illicit supplies of liquor and drugs. For this purpose, the State Governments should provide adequate transport and other facilities.

“Amendments to law suggested.—The following changes in law and procedure are suggested—

“All offences connected with illicit distillation import and export of liquor and drugs, bottling of illicit liquor for sale, rendering denatured spirit potable

and cultivation of hemp plant, etc., should be made non-bailable.”

“State Governments should devise ways and means of protecting witnesses who furnish important information relating to non-bailable offences.”

So these are certain recommendations made by the Committee. I see not one recommendation has been carried out by this Government. At this late hour, the Government come and say that they are going to appoint a mobile squad or special squad.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—The Police Department is already having a mobile squad.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Mobile squad is doing worst damage to the Police Department. Am I to believe that the Government are beyond redemption and the party in power cannot see the truth when it is shown the light? Some Hon'ble Member was saying that we were in darkness. No, we are not in darkness at all. You know we have discussed the matter several times. You should take courage in your hands and do the right thing. I am not delighted in making a carping criticism. I have made this criticism every time I had an opportunity before this House. I have discussed with every Minister every time I had an occasion to do so that some thing must be done with regard to that. Now, there is the Gorwala Committee Report. Some of the Hon'ble Deputy Ministers attacked the Gorwala Committee Report; the Hon'ble Deputy Minister who was very vociferous with regard to some of the things totally condemned it. It is very very unfair.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Deputy Minister for Finance).—On a personal explanation. It would be uncharitable to accept the information. The Hon'ble Member was not present at the meeting at Mangalore. I did not totally condemn; I said the administrative reforms that he has suggested were very novel. I never made a reference to prohibition.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Very uncharitable remarks were passed

ಎರಾ ಧಿಯುರಿಯರಾಗಿ; ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಕರಾಗಿ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡು ಕಾ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ರೂರಂ ದೆವಲಪಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ನಾನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೈತನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದು ಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು, ಎರಡನೆಯದು ತಿರುಗಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಇವೆರಡೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದುವು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೂ ಇವೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡದೆ ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಚನ್ನ ಬಸವ ನವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದೀರಾ? ರೂರಂ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮತ್ತು ರೂರಂ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಕೇಷನ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಈ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹಣ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನ ರೈತ ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹದುಕುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ತಿರುಗಾಡಲು ರಸ್ತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸ ಇರಬಾರದು. ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಹೀನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ, ರೈತ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆರೆ ಬಾಳುವ ಆತನ ಎತ್ತು ಗಾಡಿಯನ್ನೂ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಸಿಟಿಗಳಿಗಾದರೆ ಟಾರ್ ರೋಡ್ ಬೇಕು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 250 ಸಾವಿರ ಮೈಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 50 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಯಾದರೂ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತೃತೀಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯುರಾದರೂ, ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ರಸ್ತೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ 10 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು, ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ತಿರುಗಾಡುವ ಇಂಟರ್ ವಿರೇಜ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಕೇಷನ್ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದರ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ, ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರಿಂದ ಫೋಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕವನು. ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಸಿಗಳ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ? ಶೇಕಡ 25 ಕೂಡ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶೇಕಡ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿಂದ ಫೋಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ವಾಸಿಗಳು ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಅವನು ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಜಾಡ ಮಾಲುಗಳು ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದು ಮುಂದು ನೋಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ರೈತನು ಮೂಕ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಂತೆ ಇರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತಾವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ರೈತನೂ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುವ ಕಾಲ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.

1 P.M.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ರೂರಂ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಬಾಬಿ ನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ ಐವತ್ತು ಭಾಗ ಸಹ ಬಾವಿಗಳಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾವನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ ಐವತ್ತು ಭಾಗ ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳು ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿ ಭೇದಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ Common well ತೆಗೆಯಿರಿ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರೈತನು ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಊರಿನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕುಡಿದು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ಒಮ್ಮೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ 25 ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರು ಏನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದುಕಡೆ 25 ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್‌ಗಳಂತೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತ ಮತ್ತೊಂದುಕಡೆ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟುಕಡೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟುಕಡೆ ಆಗಿದೆ, ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ, ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA.—Mr. Speaker.

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ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ನಾವು ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಎಂಟೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆ ಆಯಿತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಒಂದೂವರೆಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೂ ನೋಡೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಾಂಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಈ ದಿವಾಂಡಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಟೈಂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is very uncharitable on the part of the member to say that. Whatever I have done, I have done on the agreement that has been arrived at between the parties. This year nobody can say that I have extended the time on my own accord. I have not extended the time except for the fact that many a time we have sat here overtime.

*SRI S. D. KOTHAVALA (Chikodi). — Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands made by the Hon'ble Ministers for Land Revenue, Excise and Rural Development.

With regard to land revenue I want to suggest to Government to see whether it is desirable to have a surcharge on land revenue. It is a well-known fact that survey and settlement in a major portion of the State took place about 30, 40, 50 or 60 years back, but agricultural income has increased several times. So it is but proper that there should be another survey and settlement very soon. It appears that Government have not been able to go ahead with this with the speed they have got in mind. There might be some difficulties in the way, but they have got to be tided over as early as possible. In the meanwhile I suggest that a surcharge on land revenue should be charged to the extent of 100 per cent. Probably, as was suggested by one of the Hon'ble Members on the floor of the House there might be some lurking fear in our minds as to the popularity or otherwise of such a measure. In the pre-independence days, we were agitating against collection of land revenue, but in the altered state of things when the goal of the State is the welfare of the entire population, I think that the plea that we were putting forward in the pre-independence days do not apply now. Even if there be some unpopularity attached to this increase in land revenue, I think we can get over it by linking this increase with some village and rural development schemes. If we link this surcharge with specific schemes of rural development and promise to the villagers that as a result of this surcharge in land revenue we would give them a well or hospital or approach road or some other thing, I do not think this increase would be resented by the people. So this method should be tried. In the alternative, I would suggest to the Government to consider the desirability of coming before the Legislature with a scheme authorising the panchayats to impose such a surcharge. There is such a provision in the

Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 and under that the panchayats are authorised to impose a surcharge on land revenue. The panchayats can utilise the amount so collected for the welfare and development of the villages under their charge. This experiment should be tried. We should tap every source for getting increased revenue for development purposes.

Then, I want to make a reference to the question of Amrit Mahal Kaval. This department owes its origin to the British days. These Amrit Mahal bulls were maintained for the use of the military. The breed may be very good, but efficient measures have got to be adopted by Government to preserve it and to increase it and make this breed more useful to the agriculturists. From what I learn the present Amrit Mahal Kaval breed is in a most unsatisfactory condition. It appears that there was considerable land to the extent of two lakhs of acres in the possession of this department and very recently a portion of it was handed over to the Revenue Department. I learn that about 12,000 acres are in the possession of certain private individual breeders. I do not know on what conditions the lands have been handed over to them, whether the conditions are being properly fulfilled and what is the tenure of their leasehold. Therefore, I think it is high time, Sir, that the tenure should be discontinued and only a portion of the vast land which is in the possession of the Amrit Mahal Kaval Department should be detailed for the purpose of breeding purposes and the rest should be handed over to the Revenue Department. I may suggest at this stage that this land which the Revenue Department will be having from the Amrit Mahal Kaval can be utilised for purposes of starting a joint Co-operative farming. There is the policy of the Government giving lands to the landless as well as to the political sufferers out of this kaval lands as well as out of lands in possession of the Government as cultivable waste lands. Useful experiments can be made in this connection. When land is given to landless or to political

sufferers, they should be given a share in the joint farming which will be managed by a Joint Co-operative Society. Therefore this effort may be made. The system of continuing this kaval is unsatisfactory and it is not happy.

If I were to say a few words regarding prohibition, I might say that some of the members of the Opposition did not realise the anxiety of this Government to enforce prohibition. The Leader of the Opposition was pleased to say that the directive provision in Article 47 of the Constitution was only based on health. It is not only health, which means both physical and moral, but social health also. So far as Congress Party is concerned, we are wedded to that principle.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Why is it you have not introduced it in Punjab where your Party is ruling?

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA.—I have no material at my disposal to reply.

MR. SPEAKER.—What about Kerala?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎ. ನರಸಿಂಹ.—ಅರ್ಥವರ್ಧ ಇದೆ.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA.—Prohibition may be divided into two parts; one is whether prohibition should be enforced or not; secondly how it should be implemented. As regards the first part, there cannot be any two opinions and for the Members of the Congress Party, it is an ideal to be pursued. As regards the second part as to how it is to be implemented, the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition are very hard upon it, and they say that the present method has totally failed. I do not agree. I say that it has not succeeded to the extent desired. But the matter has been exaggerated by the Opposition side. It is also true to say that considerable demoralisation has entered the society. I am afraid of one thing and that is the habit of breaking law. It is a very dangerous thing. Once the people get into the habit of breaking prohibition or some other law, we will be striking at the root of organised society. These are evils to which we cannot be blind. That is there. Therefore, I am thinking if these methods have not completely succeeded, are there any

alternative methods so that we may pursue them. Some of the members said that this was a moral reform and it could be best tackled by a very bold and sound public opinion. I remember, when we were not running the Government, we ourselves used to picket these shops, one or two of us simply standing in front of the shops; the people never showed courage to enter the shops. Now, what is happening is even if we stand there, we will be brushed aside and then they enter the shops. The morals have gone down and the public opinion has ceased in the sense of the term.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Totally!

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA.—My view is that we have to build a strong public opinion and for that purpose, we should be equal to the task. These methods should be tried. Several Committees have suggested a sort of rationing, a sort of licensing to the present addicts. It may be tried by opening shops. Some of the Hon'ble Members think and the Hon'ble Minister thinks that by increasing certain punishment, it may be done. But I think that is hoping too much. By increasing it, we will be putting into the hands of the Police further powers of corruption and that measure is not likely to succeed. Therefore, whatever the method, let us consolidate the present position. As it is, let the present methods be tried in the areas where prohibition is in force. While considering the question of extension, let us try the other methods. Meanwhile, let us compare the results and go ahead guided by the results that we get. The financial aspect of the whole question has got to be considered. If we at once go ahead with the programme, we are likely to lose Rs. three crores and it is not an easy job to make up that deficit. The difficulty would be very great in view of our plans and in view of increasing efforts that we are going to make to ameliorate the conditions of the people. Therefore, let us try to preserve this. The Planning Commission had informed our Government that we have got to

(SRI S. D. KOTHAVALA)

depend upon our own internal resources. That should not be lost sight of. Let us find out the alternative method of enforcing prohibition but let us consolidate it in the present area; let us improve our machinery and let us have these squads and other things and pursue it. But in the other area, let us try the other alternative method. Let not friends on the opposite side take advantage of it; we are very keen about prohibition and we want to pursue it and it is an ideal which has got great moral and social values because upon it depends not only physical health but moral health of the society and individuals constituting it.

*SRI B. SHAM SUNDER (Bhalkis).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as land reforms are concerned, before reorganisation, the Hyderabad State had introduced some land reforms. Unfortunately after reorganisation, this Government did not come to our aid and stopped it altogether. I do not know what the reason is. I would request the Government to find out the situation. The people of Hyderabad Karnatak area are suffering a lot. As far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, the former Hyderabad Government had passed laws and allotted 10 acres of land to every family there in every village. That was going on but that too has been stopped after integration. The third thing is that, as far as lands are concerned, in the former Hyderabad State Area Government had declared the Scheduled Caste people as protected people. Tagavi loans and other facilities were promptly given to them. But I am sorry to say after integration we have failed and have not implemented the old reforms. I do not want to go into the details of land reforms since I will take the opportunity of speaking on the Land Reforms Bill when it comes before the House.

As far as prohibition is concerned, I think it has failed throughout the world. I have written a book on it in which I have mentioned how America tried to introduce it and failed. I will only quote one word from it, namely,

“Drink, drink toddy. It makes sound body.” I say that those who drink are very healthy. There is nothing immoral in it. I need not at all tell you all about the private life of most of my friends who preach to others. All people in India from the biggest to the lowest are addicted to drink. We need not forget that. We have to take into account the character of our people. After all, what is character? It is not drinking. If you mean that drinking is an evil or sin then you may classify Mr. Churchill, Professor Laski, Stalin and Khrushchev as sinners. But are they sinners? No.

Article 42 of the Constitution says that we should improve the health of the people. The words used therein, namely, health and nutrition are very important. They conveniently forget that article. You want that people should not drink. Have you supplied food to them? I do not want to say anything more about it. It is a failure and I am sure they will realise it. Just because they have taken an oath before others who have passed away, they want to fool the people anyhow.

Now, I come to the Social Service Department. The Hon'ble Minister Sri Rachiah moved a motion here and Sri T. Subramanya also moved a similar motion. But what a difference there is between them! Article 46 of the Constitution says that special attention should be given to the progress of the Scheduled Caste people. In the last budget session we had demanded a separate Secretariat, a separate Ministry and a separate budget to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. I do not know what happened to it.

SRI N. RACHIAH.—There is a separate department and a separate budget.

SRI B. SHAM SUNDER.—But there is no separate Secretariat. The dual system of the Bentinck days are still going on. Our Social Service Officers in the villages are not under the Social Service Department but are under the Revenue Department, under the Education Department, etc. I do not know what useful work they will turn out. Three days back I had wired to the Chief Ministers of Kerala and

Madras and asked them to give me the population of Scheduled Castes in their State and the budget allotted for them this year. The Kerala Chief Minister replied the very day whereas the Chief Minister of Our State replies to me after three months. This is his reply:

“Your telegram dated 17th. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes’ population 13, 25, 786. The budget allotted is Rs. 93,41, 400.”

For a population of 13 lakhs the Kerala Government which we all accuse as Communists spent about Rs. 93 lakhs. I know what sort of phrases you use to characterise that Government, but this is what they have done for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What is it that these people have done?

Sri B. SHAM SUNDER.—For the welfare of the entire Backward Classes they have allotted Rs. 1,56,00,000. The Chief Minister of Madras has replied to me to say that the population of Scheduled Castes is 61,65,694 and the budget allotted is Rs. 2,33,79,400. This is the special attention that our Government is giving to the cause of Scheduled Castes. I do not want to go into the details of the budget as there is very little time for me. From the very beginning to the end the budget is a false one modelled on eighteenth century considerations. The speech read by our Hon’ble Finance Minister is couched in colloquial language. He began by saying “I rise to present the budget” whereas he was then sitting. Then he used the phrases such as ‘as expeditiously as possible’, ‘receiving the closest attention of the Government’, etc. These phrases are never used in economics. Then, he also used phrases like ‘attention continues to be bestowed on the vexed problems’, ‘finding satisfactory solutions’, etc. These are all phrases which the clerks use in their day-to-day diary.

1.30 P.M.

Sir, it is very disheartening to see that the depressed class problem in India

does not get the attention from the Government which it deserves. The population of the Depressed classes in the whole of India is nearly 12 crores according to us and in this State they constitute nearly one-fourth of the population. Instead of giving proper attention to the problem of the Scheduled Castes, we deviate ourselves to so many other problems. We have brought in the backward classes. It surprises me to see that men belonging to the capitalists and industrialist classes, big scholars, vakils doctors, are termed as backward classes. It is a sorry state of affairs. I do not know which Hon’ble Member can say here that all except Brahmins are backward classes in this State. I do not know what is meant by ‘Brahmin’. According to me, Brahmins are those who follow the philosophy that is propounded 3,000 years ago by certain sections of the people. There you have the caste system, transmigration and idol worship. Sir, all those sections and communities which follow this philosophy are Brahmins except the Scheduled Caste people. We need not take refuge in solving the problem of the Scheduled Castes and deviate from our real problem. I am sorry, the caste-system will never go at this rate. We are perpetuating the caste-system in every nook and corner of the State and the country. Sir, it really surprises me that in the Scheduled Castes, we have included several other castes which are also treated with preference.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Probably the Hon’ble Member means there is a sort of communalism. Caste-system has disappeared long ago, under the new Constitution.

Sri B. SHAM SUNDER.—You cannot take refuge under the Constitution which is not practised anywhere in India. You need not think that there is a Constitution in India. That is the fact. What is the use?

So far as education of the Scheduled Castes is concerned, Sir, when we were in Hyderabad—no doubt Hyderabad was governed by a Muslim Ruler,—we were giving scholarships to every student of Scheduled Caste who was reading in primary school at Rs. 5.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—You were a Minister at that time!

Sri B. SHAM SUNDER.—Let it be. It does not matter. You have so many Ministers here.

Every student in the secondary school would get Rs. 10, a high school student Rs. 15 and every student in College Rs. 45. When we were giving scholarships like this, the Government of India took over the State of Hyderabad and we lost everything. The college-hostels started in Hyderabad are still there. Sir, there were 220 students in Gulbarga college hostel. Instead of increasing the strength of the college, now it has dwindled to 175. That is the progress! Last year, something like 80 students went away without getting admission. I do not know what we mean by encouraging the education of the Scheduled Castes. I will quote one example. Sri Chandrasekhar Pateel—he is from Kamalapur—he started a hostel there. 25 days ago, seven students came walking and reported to me. They applied to the Minister, they sent an application to the Minister and gave one to the Social Service Officer that they are ill-treated there and these Congress members no doubt give food, but give from respectable distances. No doubt, in the name of that hostel, he gets benefits and he treats them as untouchables. This is what is happening throughout the country. Hostels which are started by our friends—it is not social welfare, it is not social progress of humanity, but it is for political ends. We do not like that. Sir, it pains me very much. In the past, we have lost India so many times due to our differences. In future, unless we see that we get over this caste-system and unless we begin to treat Scheduled Caste people on an equal footing with others, Christian missionaries are working there in my area. There are 23,000 in my area. You must eradicate this caste-system. You speak of eradication of untouchability! I do not know what it means. It means only political sagacity and you perpetuate capitalism.

Sir, another thing—education, land reforms, all these are the political

rights of Scheduled Castes. According to the Constitution, we have got so many rights. Section 335 of the Constitution of India says that Scheduled Castes should be admitted everywhere. But nowhere we see it practised. We conveniently forget every thing. This is there for the last ten years. If you have put this into practice during these years, by this time, there should have been ample relief. Sir, there is one G. O. issued by this Government: GAD . . . dated 14th February 1958. It says that the reservation to the Scheduled Castes will have force only as far as recruitment is concerned. That means, in promotions, we are denied opportunities everywhere. That should be removed.

Now Sir, I ask, why should you want only untouchables to do the scavenging work in cities and towns? If you have any idea of consolidating the country, treat all communities alike and let the Brahmins, Lingayets, Muslims and others do this also. Then you will be able to give up this superiority or inferiority complex. Then alone we will be able to consolidate the country. Otherwise what happens if you keep only one set of people to clean the streets, if they strike the work comes to a standstill. Of course at that time, the Congress Bhaktas will come out and say all sorts of things. Sir, there is a story which is current in our parts and I want to narrate it here with your permission. It was reported in English taken from Japanese magazine. I am sorry it may be a very mean story. But it indicates the nature of the constitution. One young man used to go to a D.G.'s house and some days he used to absent himself. When he went to that place after a week or two, she asked him, why were you absent all these days? He said: what am I to do, the municipal workers were on strike and we were made to do that work. That lady was startled and asked: 'if we strike, who will take our place'. That is how the morality of our people is indicated.

Sir, I have only very few demands to place before the House. One is that 25 per cent of the Budget should

be allotted to the scheduled castes people. Whatever budget grants are made to every department, 25 per cent should be allotted to the social service department. Secondly social service ministry and secretariat should be separated from the Rural Department and social service officer should not work under the Education Department or the Revenue Department. In the Public Service Commission, we should have our own man as one of the representatives. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House now rises and will meet tomorrow at 12 NOON.

The House adjourned at Forty Minutes past One of the Clock to meet again at Twelve Noon on Monday, the 30th March 1959.
